

needed but is based on the assumption that the portions of the brain controlling motivation are not involved in the injury. A detailed exposition of examples of disturbed motor and gnostic function is presented and the restoration thereof is based upon indirect conceptual reorganization of function.

The largest of the individual chapters deals with speech in which a detailed analysis of speech problems, the techniques of speech training and the pattern of psychotherapy are offered.

The main theme of the work is to emphasize the importance of the psychological assessment and reorganization of the individual toward the use of those functions which are suitable for substitution and reorganization whereby man's residual capacity may serve him.

This book is a statement of concepts based heavily upon the Russian literature up to the time of writing. Its organization is that of a treatise, not a manual, but it is of practical importance to psychotherapists, speech therapists, those interested in rehabilitation and those interested in the general function of the brain from a psychological point of view.

It presents 124 references, mostly to Russian literature. There is a brief subject and author index and 59 simple graphs, line drawings and diagrams.

W. EUGENE STERN, M.D.

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**PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL METHODS** — Proceedings of a Symposium on the Effects of Psychotropic Drugs on Higher Nervous Activity held in Prague from October 30 to November 2, 1961 under the Auspices of the Society for the Study of Higher Nervous Activity, Section of Czechoslovak Medical Society—Edited by Zdenek Votava, Professor of Pharmacology, Charles' University Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Prague; Milan Horvath, Chief, Department of Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Prague 10; Lecturer, Charles' University Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Prague; and Oldrich Vinar, Chief, Department of Psychopharmacology, Psychiatric Research Institute, Prague 8. A Pergamon Press Book, distributed by The Macmillan Company, New York, pursuant to a special arrangement with Pergamon Press Limited, Oxford, England, 1963. 360 pages, \$14.00.

This book follows the now all too familiar pattern of presentation of a series of research papers in book form. In this case the reports should be of interest to American psychopharmacologists since most are written by Europeans whose work is not often seen in western journals. The book is not a summary of psychopharmacological methods as might be inferred from the title but does manage to present a wide spectrum of techniques as applied to drug studies in animals and humans. Naturally, the psychotropic drugs are the principal objects of study but other topics creep in here and there to vary the diet somewhat. The book is not for the practicing physician but might well be scanned by neurophysiologists and pharmacologists as well as experimental psychologists and psychiatrists.

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**PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**—Fourth Edition—John J. Hanlon, M.S., M.D., M.P.H., Director of Community Health Services, City of Philadelphia; Professor and Chairman, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1964. 719 pages, \$11.50.

This text has become indispensable for public health officers and other specialists in preventive medicine and also is a very good reference for any physician seeking to understand the point of view of public health workers. It provides an excellent brief summary of the history and philosophical development of public health practices. It provides information on the structure and function of

public health organizations and sound practical guidance on their operations. While the author is progressive in outlook, he is fully appreciative of the merits of established customs and relationships in the administration of medical care in the United States. He is singularly able to discuss, in a dispassionate way, the relationships between public health organizations and practicing physicians and various proposals for modifying them. He has interesting chapters on the economic value of public health and preventive medicine.

The appearance of the second edition in 1955 marked the development of a comprehensive view of the subject with a good selection of references at the end of each chapter. It may be a measure of soundness of selection of these references that most of them are still appropriate. However, the past decade has seen considerable progress in several fields and one wishes that attention were directed to more of the new work. In particular, it is unfortunate that the studies of Odin Anderson of the Health Information Foundation and the book by Somers and Somers on health insurance have been left out. Also, significant advances have been made in environmental hygiene, but this has not been noted. It is particularly disappointing to see the progress in air pollution control which has been made in California ignored.

The numerous statistics quoted in the book have been brought up to 1961, in some cases, 1962, in comparison to the 1955 of the third edition. A few new sentences have been added and a few have been dropped. Except for these changes in statistics, the text is almost identical with the third edition.

RODNEY R. BEARD, M.D.

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**CASE STUDIES IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**—F. Jackson Stoddard, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1964. 312 pages, \$8.50.

Discussing interesting cases with a colleague is an almost universally practiced method of postgraduate education in clinical medicine, perhaps second in prevalence only to the discourses of the detail man. In this thin volume Doctor Stoddard combines case discussions with series of questions and answers. Sixty illustrative cases are presented and discussed in a format which sometimes suggests that they were transcribed from the more interesting grand rounds presentations and suitably edited to include the comments the discussant wished he had made. It is surprising that more books of this type have not appeared on the scene.

Although some references to review articles are given, many chapters have only two or three specific references — an unfortunate omission since many of the discussions are somewhat superficial and the statements and recommendations on controversial subjects dogmatic and provincial. It was not intended as a scholarly, comprehensive work. Because of these deficiencies the book can hardly be recommended to students and young residents even as a supplement to standard texts of obstetrics and gynecology. Since, however, each chapter can be read in a few minutes without much effort — a *Reader's Digest* of obstetrical literature — the book will undoubtedly find favor with the busy practitioner. One might expect to see a copy of this book on the table in the physicians' lounge near many delivery rooms. By providing light but instructive reading, this book should fill a definite need.

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